FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 145 *26 July 1979*

ARGENTINA

Government Denies Reported Agreement on British Ambassador [CLARIN 24 Jul] B 1
UK Foreign Secretary Ridley Ends Tour of Malvinas [CRONICA 24 Jul] B 1
Mendoza Union Criticizes Hiring of Asian Refugees B 2
Government To 'Freely Choose and Implement' Nuclear Plans [LA NACION 24 Jul] B 2
Briefs: Foreign Minister Returns; Argentine-Chilean Tunnel; Economic Results; Trade Balance; Penal Code Congress B 3

BOLIVIA

Delegates of Four Parties Walk Out on Electoral Court C 1
Foreign Minister Affirms Power Transfer C 1
Candidates Urged To Eschew Bitterness C 2
Chances for Political Unity 'Doubtful' C 2
Count Suspended, Situation Tense C 2

COLOMBIA

Uribe States Conditions for Country To Join Nonalined [EL ESPECTADOR 23 Jul] F 1
Church Warns of Communist Threat in Nicaragua F 1
Military Intelligence Identifies M-19 Leaders [EL SIGLO 19 Jul] F 2
M-19 Attacks La Guajira Police Post [EL ESPECTADOR 23 Jul] F 3
Support Claimed From Three Latin Countries F 3
Armed Struggle To Seize Power Advocated F 3
FARC Leader Sentenced to 4 Years in Prison [EL SIGLO 19 Jul] F 4
Vehicle Burned During Demonstration Over Fuel Increase F 4

ECUADOR

Roldos Speaks in Guayaquil on Return From Trip G 1

PARAGUAY

Delay Forces Readjustment of Yacyreta Timetable [LA TRIBUNA 25 Jul] H 1
Supreme Court Studying Melgarejo Case [ABC COLOR 24 Jul] H 1
Briefs: Export Figures H 1

VENEZUELA

Brazilian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit L 1
Spanish Socialist Parliamentary Group Leader Arrives L 1
Minister Comments on Carter's Energy Speech L 1

PANAMA

Government Spokesman Addresses Nicaragua Solidarity Rally N 1
Columnist Weighs State Department Position on Somoza N 2
[MATUTINO 25 Jul]
Briefs: Industrialists Union President; Cement Price Increase N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Minister of Presidency Named Ambassador to Nicaragua P 1
Bulgarian Daily Interviews Costa Rican Communist Leader P 1
Two Cases of Malaria Reported on Northern Border P 1

EL SALVADOR

National Guard Patrol Attacked Near Capital P 2
Prospects for Further Revolution In Latin America Examined P 2
[cross-reference]

GUATEMALA

House-to-House Search for Kidnaped Vice Foreign Minister P 2
Congress Asks for Report on Communist Infiltration P 2

HONDURAS

Lives of President, Political Leaders Threatened P 3
Lopez Arellano Denies Somoza's Son at Ranch P 3
Somoza Tries to Establish Business Ventures in Country P 3
No Date Set for Continuation of Talks With El Salvador P 4

NICARAGUA

Commander Cero Named Vice Minister of Interior P 4
Junta Expropriates Intercontinental Hotel P 5
Bank, Broadcasting Stations Nationalized P 5
First Postrevolution Newspaper Appears P 5
Military Judge Admits 8 Executions in Masaya P 6
FSLN Representative Says Guerrillas Trained in Cuba P 7
Peruvian Guerrilla Sees Cuban Threat P 8
Interior Minister Borge Discusses Nature of Revolution P 8

CUBA

Fidel Castro Welcomes Nicaraguan Delegation Q 1
Sugar Workers Send Solidarity Message to Nicaragua Q 1
Medical Brigade Leaves Wednesday for Managua Q 1
'Arafat Says He Will Attend Nonalined Summit Q 2
Garcia Frias Holds Talks With Jordanian Prime Minister Q 2
Rodriguez Delivers Castro Message to Algerian President Q 2
Honored With Embassy Reception Q 2
Bravo Discusses Talks With Malaysian Officials Q 3
Blas Roca Lauds Relations With Guyana Q 3
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 18 Jul]
Domenech Received by Monrovian Vice President Q 4
1978-79 Sugarcane Harvest Ends Q 4
Blas Roca's 71st Birthday Celebrated Q 4

GUYANA

Burnham Will Not Attend Commonwealth Conference T 1
Labor Minister Warns Unions on Disturbances T 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 19 Jul]
Sugar Workers on 1-Day Protest Strike T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Justice Minister on Role of Human Rights Council V 1
Two Major Agreements To Be Signed With Spain V 1
Ambassador-Designate to USSR Leaves Service V 1

PERU

Striking Teachers Occupy Mexican, British Embassies V 1
Briefs: Airport Radar Equipment V 1

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORTED AGREEMENT ON BRITISH AMBASSADOR

PY250348 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 24 Jul 79 p 8 PY

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship denied yesterday that Great Britain had requested agreement for the appointment of an ambassador to Argentina, as reported by the newspaper CLARIN last Sunday. The communique issued by the Foreign Ministry reads as follows:

Regarding a report published in a newspaper of this capital last Sunday that an agreement has been requested for the appointment of a British Ambassador to Argentina, the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship let it be known that the report is untrue. The question of upgrading the respective diplomatic missions and the reappointment of ambassadors is being examined by the two governments, but no request for agreement on appointments has been made so far.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY RIDLEY ENDS TOUR OF MALVINAS

PY251437 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 24 Jul 79 p 4 PY

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 23 Jul--Great Britain's secretary for foreign affairs, Nicholas Ridley, returned to Puerto Stanley today after visiting Soledad Island and Port Howard, thus effectively ending his visit to the Malvinas Islands.

Last Saturday Ridley had met with approximately 300 islanders at the town hall to listen to their requests. Admittance was obviously by invitation only and Argentine journalists were excluded. However, CRONICA managed to obtain some valuable statements about this meeting. Ridley made no speeches, nor did he conduct a discussion with the audience. He merely wandered from group to group listening to requests and petitions. The meeting lasted 1 and 1/2 hours exactly (from 1800 to1930) as was indicated on the invitations. The people drank abundant beer (bitter and warm) and an excellent Spanish sherry.

Ridley did not provide answers or solutions. He merely listened while his secretary took down the islanders' statements in shorthand. No statements were made at the end of the meeting. Ridley climbed into an old Austin which took him to the governor's house. The islanders dispersed swiftly and silently.

These are the economic requests of the islanders: expansion and refurbishing of the port (Stanley); development of fishery, possibly in agreement with Japan, Poland or the USSR; which normally fish 3 or 4 miles from the islands; construction of a new airport and direct flights between Port Stanley and London; exploitation of currently unproductive lands; exploration and prospecting for reputed oil deposits around the islands. At the political level, the islanders wish to remain under British rule.

It is expected that after Ridley's trip to the Malvinas Islands, London and Buenos Aires will announce the appointment of ambassadors and the launching of a new round of talks aimed at Argentina's recovery of the archipelago. Therefore, observers believe that the requests of the islanders cannot be satisfied by the British Government in view of the still unsolved conflict between the two countries.

MENDOZA UNION CRITICIZES HIRING OF ASIAN REFUGEES

PY251453 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1322 GMT 25 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Mendoza, 25 Jul (NA)--The commission of 12 labor unions of this province harshly criticized a local businessman who objected to the work ability of Argentines by offering 100 jobs to Asian refugees and said that if this businessman "is looking for slaves, we will stop him in accordance with the law" by affiliating the refugees. This union organization emphasized that "if a worker earns 150,000 pesos and needs 600,000 pesos to maintain his family, the demand is less than the supply."

Eduardo Rafael Bulos, owner of the Andino and Santa Cecilia meat packing plant and the ARCO distributor, announced last week his decision to offer work to the Southeast Asian refugees who will arrive in the country, praising their fighting spirit and stating that "the Argentine workers fail to show up for work a lot and are not too inclined to comply with schedules." Bulos has also said that "if we could get Argentines with the same fighting spirit we would employ them but in this regard we have had a very sad experience."

In commenting on this attitude, the union commission stated that "this reinforces once again the old struggle between capital and labor" and that "the Argentine worker is considered the cheapest manual laborer in the world and the best qualified for it." The commission stated that the initiative to offer work to the refugees "may have been a good thing but it is nothing more than an unfortunate gesture which is the appropriate ground used by subversion to recruit supporters and justify its actions."

GOVERNMENT TO 'FREELY CHOOSE AND IMPLEMENT' NUCLEAR PLANS

PY251658 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 24 Jul 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Canada Shows Understanding"]

[Text] Our country's plans for expansion of nuclear energy supply are underway. In view of the well-known national, regional and worldwide energy situation, the implementation of these plans is obviously urgent. Deadlines are getting close and needs are growing.

Serious, sufficiently proven options exist for the construction of new power plants and making a decision is not easy. There is a need for an exhaustive analysis which should not restrict itself to technical aspects. Important economic, political and strategic interests, as well as financial terms and prospects of obvious future effects, are at stake.

Canada, one of the countries involved in the construction of the Embalse Rio Tercero plant, is interested in building Atucha II and in continuing to participate in the tasks carried out by the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA]. Since 1976 the CNEA has performed in a praiseworthy manner. Among the positive aspects we must point out the reaction to some pretensions of Canadian organizations, which unfortunately did not help to advance Argentina's plans. A number of proposals which contradicted the policy of our country aroused some doubts concerning the risks involved in getting tied to a single option. Fortunately, thanks to its trustworthy nature, the confidence it inspires and the high technical and scientific level of its experts, the leadership of nuclear affairs has been offered other alternatives worth considering. Thus, improper requirements were mitigated and Argentina is now able to freely choose and implement its plans without having to sign the nonproliferation treaty or accepting safeguards which are beyond the fair and proper ones we have accepted. In other words, Argentina can pursue the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy without detriment to its status of an independent country, which is what benefits it most.

This must be made very clear because there is great merit in not bowing to monopolies in the use of nuclear fission as the source of energy, taking into account that the nation's doctrine and policy toward the issue leave no room for suspecting the intentions of the nation.

Canada, which made requirements that Argentina could not and did not accept, has finally understood that there are no grounds for the suspicion and the superfluous conditions which it had voiced during the appropriate negotiations. May this change, due to either a better analysis of the situation or a more in-depth view which the new government has taken of the situation, be welcome. In addition to sending a Canadian delegation to Argentina, there have been public statements which place bilateral negotiations at their appropriate level. It is worth pointing out this state of affairs and the satisfaction of being able to decide, without undue pressure, on the most effective option to provide the country with a fluid, guaranteed and technically good supply of nuclear energy is necessary to guarantee Argentina's economic and social development in the coming decades.

The remarks of CNEA's chairman, published the day before yesterday, epitomize the issue on hand and clearly explain the reasons for delays experienced by the plans of the Embalse powerplant, while instilling confidence in the coming stages of Argentina's nuclear plan.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor returned this morning from Geneva, where he had attended the UN sponsored meeting on South Asian refugees. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY]

ARGENTINE-CHILEAN TUNNEL--Modoza, 24 Jul (NA)--The construction of a tunnel joining the Argentine city of Las Cuevas in the province of Mendoza with the Chilean city of Caracoles, which was begun in 1976, will probably be completed this coming summer or autumn. The last dynamite charge to join the Argentine and Chilean excavations was set off yesterday. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1134 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY]

ECONOMIC RESULTS--The economic picture for the first six months of the year shows a 10 percent increase in the GNP. Circulating currency rose by 33.5 percent, while the monetary base increased by 42 percent. The cost of living went up by 63.8 percent while the wholesale price index increased by 64.6 percent. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 17 Jul 79 p 6 PY]

TRADE BALANCE--The economy minister has reported that the volume of Argentine trade during the first 5 months of this year reached a record level, that is, $4.811 billion, with a surplus of $1.038 billion. Exports for the first 5 months totalled $2.925 billion, a 108.7 percent increase over the average for the first five months during the years 1970-78. Imports for the same period totalled $1.886 million, that is, an increase of 60.4 percent over the average for the first 5 months during 1970-78. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 21 Jul 79 p 7 PY]

PENAL CODE CONGRESS--With the attendance of representatives of the Latin American countries, the 12th meeting of the commission to write the Latin American standard penal code opened today at the auditorium of the law school. The keynote speech was delivered by Argentine Justice Minister Alberto Rodriguez Varela. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jul 79 p 11 PY]

DELEGATES OF FOUR PARTIES WALK OUT ON ELECTORAL COURT

FY250349 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Jul 79 FY

[Excerpts] The electoral process seems to have come to the brink of collapse this afternoon after delegates of Popular and Democratic Unity [UDP], National Democratic Action [ADN], the Tupac Katari Indian Movement [MITKA] and the Socialist Party One, walked out of a session in which the National Electoral Court was conducting the final vote count of the 1 July election. The session, in which the case of Cochabamba was to have been discussed, began at 1530 this afternoon.

When the court announced that the case of Cochabamba was being postponed until Thursday, the three UDP delegates, headed by (Alcides Alvarado), walked out of the room. (Alvarado) stated his party's position as follows:

[Begin recording] At the meeting held this afternoon, we pointed out and proved that the National Electoral Court has been deliberately delaying the release of the results of Cochabamba Department's vote count, despite the fact that the final report had already been read at the plenary session more than 7 days ago. We insisted on the need to disclose the report, since the national press and major radio stations had already released unofficial results yesterday. The delay has greatly aroused the UDP's attention and created an atmosphere of uncertainty and doubt over the court's impartiality--which had already been questioned earlier. In view of this circumstance, the UDP walked out of the National Electoral Court, and it will not attend any of the court's hearings until it releases in a public hearing the results of the vote count of Cochabamba Department. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Affirms Power Transfer

FY250324 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 79 FY

[Recorded portions in quotation marks]

[Excerpts] The military government junta will step down on 6 August, strictly observing the Constitution, Foreign Minister Jorge Escobari stated today at a press conference in which he spoke in the name of the cabinet of President Padilla Arancibia.

A cabinet meeting was held today to discuss the country's political situation, and the foreign minister was entrusted with briefing the press about this meeting. He said: "The military government junta wants to comply with the commitment it made earlier, that is, it wants to transfer the government on 6 August. Therefore, it has remained completely aloof from the domestic political activities, and it will continue this behavior until its objective has been fulfilled. Nothing, no one, could divert it from this policy."

Commenting on the respect which should prevail among political parties in this last stage of constitutionalization, he said: "Thus, the military government junta cannot intervene in incidents involving political parties during this process of constitutionalization. It is, deeply concerned over the acute criticism exchanged in recent days by opposing forces. It is therefore reiterating its appeal to all political parties to put aside their aspirations and ambitions, which, despite being entirely justified and worthy of high consideration, should not affect the country's overall welfare."

Candidates Urged To Eschew Bitterness

PY252348 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0407 GMT 25 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The governing military junta took another step toward achieving the great national accord which will consolidate Bolivia's return to democracy when it strongly urged Former President Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hernan Siles Zuazo to "put aside political bitterness."

The request coincided with a declaration by political groups regarding "concrete formulas and options" for an accord which will insure political, economic and social stability for the next government. With this purpose in mind, Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton held separate meetings with the two aforementioned candidates. In response to the government's request, the chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, Luis Ossio Sanjines, vice-presidential candidate of the National Revolutionary Movement alliance, said that he would withdraw his candidacy if the national accord requires it.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist Democratic Alliance asked for a vote recount at balloting places where they have registered reservations--which amount to 2,000--in order that the country's democratic process might be saved.

Chances for Political Unity 'Doubtful'

PY251455 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Carlos Valverde Barbery, leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] and former minister during Banzer's first period in power, does not believe there can be any national agreement. He bases that assertion on the fact that tremendously and categorically opposed positions have become visible. Valverde denied the possibility that any agreement could be reached, basing his opinion on the bitter preelection campaign which did not lay doctrinal foundations [words indistinct] political unity. He accused the two majority fronts, the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] and the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] alliance, of wishing to achieve power only because of party aspirations, without solving the great problems of the fatherland.

Former Minister Valverde has been accused by UDP leaders of having been the author of the clashes at Trompillo Airport in Santa Cruz which hindered the arrival of the UDP candidates.

Count Suspended, Situation Tense

PY252327 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1844 GMT 25 Jul 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul (LATIN)--The critical Bolivian postelectoral situation was aggravated today by the proliferation of declarations of emergencies and peasant and worker mobilizations as a result of a disagreement which has occurred between the electoral court and the political sector.

Last night, three political fronts and a leftist party walked out of the National Electoral Court, charging irregularities in the final computation of the votes cast in the country on 1 July. The conflict forced an interruption of the scrutiny and compelled the court to make a strong statement which charged that the withdrawal of the four political organizations was an unacceptable measure intended to apply pressure.

The suspension of the computation, when only 5 days are left until the final verdict of the court must be given, today became the greatest danger to the Bolivian process of returning to democracy, which began in 1978.

The military junta government, sponsor of the second election held in the country in less than 1 year, and the high military commands last night announced their deep concern over the imprudent political debate and asked the various leaders to reconsider their actions.

After the suspension of the scrutiny last night, the leftist Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP]--whose presidential candidate, Hernan Siles Zuazo, was at first said to have won a relative majority--announced today that its return to the electoral court is contingent on the immediate publication of the official vote counts for La Paz and Cochabamba Departments. The official figures of the departmental electoral courts established that the UDP had won the elections in both departments, which have the largest electorates in the country and could lead to a national UDP victory at the polls.

The UDP's main adversary, the moderate National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), has submitted many challenges to the results in the two districts, claiming to have won in eight of the nine Bolivian departments. The party's remaining at the National Electoral Court was defended today with a serious warning made by one of its main leaders, former Foreign Minister Walter Guevara Arce. The withdrawal of the rival political fronts and parties places the democratic process on the edge of an abyss. It is not a question of more or less votes, it is the very survival of democracy which is in danger, Guevara asserted during a press conference.

On the other hand, Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN), the third contesting group, today confirmed that its withdrawal from the court was made in order to avoid becoming a party to irregularities, and it launched a call for the creation of a future government of national consensus. Its candidate, former President Gen Hugo Banzer, must be a participant in the presidential election which will be decided by Congress--scheduled to be installed on 1 August--because none of the candidates obtained an absolute majority in July's elections.

The outcome of struggle to become president among the three candidates who obtained the most votes, Siles Zuazo (UDP), Victor Paz Estenssoro (MNR) and Banzer Suarez (ADN), will depend on the number of legislative seats that their respective fronts obtain in the definitive vote count, which is presently at a standstill. The crisis involving the electoral court and the political parties today left open the threat of a wave of political and social agitation in repudiation of the bitter party conflict and in defense of the democratic process. Peasant and labor organizations, most of which support the UDP, today announced their declaration of a state of general emergency and mobilization to safeguard the popular will expressed in the (?elections).

Meanwhile, the president of the military government, Gen David Padilla, today called the second cabinet meeting in less than 24 hours in order to study the internal political situation, according to official sources.

RIBE STATES CONDITIONS FOR COUNTRY TO JOIN NONALINED

PA241709 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 Jul 79 p 16A PA

[Excerpts] Colombia virtually announced its entry into the group of nonalined countries. Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has said that if a consensus is reached during the meeting in Havana in September, Colombia will become a full member. In an analysis of Colombia's foreign policy, the foreign minister announced that the Andean group, as a political group, will attend the nonalined summit after a meeting of all its foreign ministers in order to achieve full coordination.

Regarding the decision of the Colombian Government to join the group of nonalined countries, Uribe Vargas said: "The Colombian Government has decided to participate in the nonalined meeting in Havana in the first week in September. Colombia has usually sent Foreign Ministry officials to this meeting, but this time it will be represented by the foreign minister himself. Colombia is aware that it has been an observer in the nonalined movement so far. According to the rules of the conference, an observer is not prevented from speaking at the meeting and expressing opinions. The policy of the nonalined group was carefully analyzed in a joint communique issued after the talks between Marshal Tito and President Turbay Ayala during his recent visit to Yugoslavia. The first thing the two chiefs of state agreed on was that the policy of the nonalined movement is to keep an equidistant position from the two blocs and an independent stand on the countries which are not with any of the two superpoers. Nonalined policy is that of seeking a balance and a contribution to peace as well as seeking more effective mechanisms for Western cooperation. Unfortunately, the nonalined movement has been somewhat distorted because of the prominent role of certain countries which cannot truly be called nonalined because of their known adherence to one ideology or the other. Colombia's presence at the Havana meeting then will be to affirm its position and suggest a policy of true (?nonalinement). The Andean foreign ministers are planning to meet before the Havana meeting in order to arrive there fully coordinated.

CHURCH WARNS OF COMMUNIST THREAT IN NICARAGUA

PA241919 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jul (AFP)--The Colombian Church today warned the continent of the possible establishment of a communist regime in Nicaragua and criticized the Sandinist minister, Father Ernesto Cardenal, for attacking the apostolic nuncio to that country, Msgr Gabriel Montalvo, a native of Colombia. Msgr Mario Revollo Bravo, chairman of the Colombian Episcopal Conference, spoke at a meeting of Colombian bishops who are studying ways to implement the Puebla Document. He said the democratic countries must be alert in view of the risk that communism may reach Nicaragua.

He said Cardenal's attacks against Msgr Gabriel Montalvo respond to Marxist ideologies, which arenot strange. He criticized the possible implementation of the death penalty in Nicaragua. "The death penalty," Monsignor Revollo Bravo said, "is a position of retaliation and vengeance and it is identified only with one person (Cardenal) and not with the rest of the Nicaraguan people and their new government.

He noted that international communism usually takes advantage of situations such as the one in Nicaragua "in order to fish in muddy waters." He affirmed that "it would be terrible to go from one extremist regime to another." Monsignor Revollo Bravo maintained that the church never supported Somoza officially and explained that certain positions adopted by it "were to stop communism."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE IDENTIFIES M-19 LEADERS

PA241215 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 Jul 79 p 17 PA

["Informe Confidencial" Column by Alberto Giraldo]

[Text] The big news was released today: M-19, the mysterious guerrilla group accused of many actions against public order, has not been destroyed. Its national structure remains intact and the supreme leadership of the clandestine organization has not been arrested or fully identified.

A list patiently drafted by the military commands indicates that the supreme leaders are two men. One is Jose Elmer Marin, alias Roberto or Mario. The other still has not been identified. What is surprising about this investigation is that Carlos Toledo Plata, a former National Popular Alliance (ANAPO) congressman and founder of the Socialist Party, is not at the top of the organization. He is ninth in the organization's hierarchy, next to intellectual Carlos Duplat San Juan, who is eighth in the organization.

Another who figured in the organization, Israel Santamaria, alias Jairo, who was killed in a traffic accident, was 13th in the organization. Santamaria was in charge of transporting dirt dug from the tunnel used to reach the arms deposit in Usaquen in December 1978. The military commands working patiently, established that the mysterious Jose Elmer Marin and another guerrilla not identified were the M-19 national leaders. After them came the high commands consisting of 20 guerrillas headed by Jaime Bateman Cayon, alias Pablo Garcia.

The complete list of M-19 staff shows a group of high-ranking officers and another group of officers. As a surprise to military intelligence, Carlos Toledo Plata does not belong to the high-ranking officers and is merely the head of the officers group. A mysterious guerrilla, who also has not been identified, is in charge of coordinating the officers. Of the total of 20 officers, 14 have been identified, of which 7 are in prison. The others are at large. The ranking officers in prison are Jaime Bateman Cayon, alias Pablo Garcia; Ivan Marino Ospina, alias Felipe Gonzalez; Jose Roberto Velez, alias Juan Pablo, who belong to the high-ranking officers group. The other officers in prison are Carlos Duplat San Juan, alias Isidro; Afranio Parra Guzman, alias Tito, and Augusto Lara Sanchez, alias Pedro.

Those at large are Alvaro Fayed Delgado, alias David or Rodrigo; Carlos Pizarro Leon-Gomez, alias Mauricio; Carlos Toleda Plata, alias Francisco; Luis Otero, alias Rafael; Andres Almarales, alias Marcos; and Yamel Riano , alias Manuel or Jose. One is dead, Israel Santamaria, and the others have not been identified.

The most mysterious of these personalities is Jose Elmer Marin, M-19 supreme chief, of whom there is no description. It is believed that the leaders of the organization appointed Carlos Toledo Plata to represent the organization in order to confuse military intelligence. Investigation services believe that a Cuban expert is in charge of M-19 guerrilla operation, with the direct assistance of a Swede. They also feel that Colombians were connected to the guerrilla groups in Central America, especially those in Nicaragua (today triumphant), El Salvador and Guatemala. Although not confirmed, it is believed that there is a coordinating team in Paris in charge of political operations for the European press to make propaganda in favor of the Latin American guerrilla movement.

M-19 Attacks La Guajira Police Post

PA242125 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 23 Jul 79, pp 1-A, 10-A PA

[By Fabio Ortega Cardozo]

[Text] Richacha, 28 Jul--Two members of the national police were murdered during a guerrilla attack carried out by an armed commando of the underground 19 April movement [M-19] on the police post in Palomino Corregimiento, on the border between La Guajira and Magdalena departments. Despite the sketchy reports made by the officials, it was learned that the stolen weapons included M-1 and .30-caliber carbines as well as ammunition.

The guerrillas left behind painted signs and some placards related to the M-19. Up to this time, La Guajira Department police officials have not released an official report on the incident. Tonight, the long-distance telephone service connecting La Guajira Department with the rest of the country, which is provided by the Colombian Telecommunications Enterprise was cutoff.

La Guajira police have requested the cooperation of the Magdalena Police Department in order to maintain surveillance on the highway, which links the two departments. Meanwhile, the possibility has not been discarded that the daring attack was perpetrated by members of a drug ring who, taking the opportunity furnished by the activities of the subversive movement, attributed the attack to the M-19.

Support Claimed From Three Latin Countries

PA252033 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The high command of the clandestine 19 April movement [M-19] has revealed that its members have had the direct cooperation of members of the Uruguayan subversive Tupamaros organization and of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] Former Senator Carlos Toledo Plata and ideologist Pablo Garcia today stated in a radio report made in Bogota and broadcast in Costa Rica that their movement has the support of friendly governments such as Mexico, Ecuador and Costa Rica.

The M-19 leaders said the revolutionary groups in Colombia are not divided, and said many persons not involved with these movements have been arrested by the intelligence service. In the report, which lasted 75 minutes, Toledo Plata and Pablo Garcia stated that justice is controlled by the military in Colombia, and added that the largest action carried out by the subversive forces was operation Colombia, in which they stole more than 5,000 weapons from the northern military depot.

Armed Struggle To Seize Power Advocated

PA260329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0120 GMT 26 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 25 Jul (EFE)--The M-19, the clandestine guerrilla organization, warned here today that the only way power can be seized in Colombia "is through an armed struggle." Dr Carlos Toledo Plata, the subversive organization's leader, noted in an interview broadcast here on Radio Station Cadena Nacional that "a military government is being gradually consolidated in Colombia." According to Toledo Plata, one of the most wanted guerrillas in the country, justice in Colombia is in the hands of the military and "the president cannot rule without them."

He also announced that the M-19, which stole more than 5,000 weapons from a military garrison, supports the struggle being waged by the peoples of Ecuador, Argentina and Peru in their quest for a popular government, adding that an offensive against Rafael Videla's military government has begun in Argentina. Toledo Plata also denounced the existence of political and economic monopolies in Colombia and warned that the democratic movement "has not been curbed by the armed forces." "Congress has given certain attributes [atribuciones] to the president, but he does nothing without the military," stressed the guerrilla leader, who allegedly lives in Colombia.

FARC LEADERS SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS IN PRISON

PA241216 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 Jul 79 p 1 PA

[By Carlos A. Mejia]

[Text] Medellin, 18 Jul--Sentences of 10 months to 4 years were handed down during a military trial headed by Col Juan Fernando Peralta on 61 alleged go-betweens with the Fifth Guerrilla Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), who were arrested several months ago in the regions of Uraba, where they operated. All those sentenced were sent to the yards and installations of the army's 4th Brigade.

The sentences were served on those present and others. A total of 37 were sentenced to 10 months and 20 days. The others were sentenced to 4 years because they were the leaders of the subversive faction. Among those acquitted were Dario Carvajal, Bernardo Gutierrez Zapata, Ivan de Jesus Oquendo and Luis Giraldo. Among those sentenced in absentia to 4 years were Federico Hoyos, Amparo Cano and Carlos Fontana. It took the military court secretary more than 10 days to read the 102-page sentence.

VEHICLE BURNED DURING DEMONSTRATION OVER FUEL INCREASE

PA251415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jul (AFP)--An official vehicle was burned and nearly 100 students were arrested today in northwestern Bogota during street disturbances, the police have reported. Several other vehicles were damaged when they were stoned by the demonstrators, who were quickly brought under control by the police. The incidents began near the state-operated National University, at the close of a meeting of the Superior Student Council.

200 Demonstrators Arrested

PA251913 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1546 GMT 25 Jul 29 PA

[Text] Bogota, 25 Jul (EFE)--Riot police arrested 200 persons who staged protest demonstrations near the National University here last night. Some 300 others were arrested in similar protests in other cities. According to a police source, the demonstrators in Bogota set fire to a Public Works Ministry vehicle to protest the increase in gasoline prices and transportation fares. The demonstrators also stoned buses and private vehicles during a march on Eldorado Avenue. Police prevented them from reaching the center of the city.

ROLDOS SPEAKS IN GUAYAQUIL ON RETURN FROM TRIP

PA251327 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0058 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by President-elect Jaime Roldos Aguilera in Guayaquil 25 July on his return from a tour of seven countries--live]

[Excerpts] Comrade Osvaldo Hurtado, vice president of the republic [applause], Marta, my wife and companion; [applause], Alvarita de Hurtado; comrade Provincial Prefect Guido Chiriboga Parra; comrades of the Concentration of Popular Forces and of the Popular Democracy; militants of other political organizations; Ecuadorean peoples:

Here at the rotunda's hemicycle, from the immortal embrace of Bolivar and San Martin [applause], from this very locally-flavored artery which bears the name of our independence date, 9 October, you are being addressed by an Ecuadorean president [applause, shouts] who is returning to his fatherland to tell you that today more than ever I feel proud to be an Ecuadorean. [applause, chanting of slogans]

I feel pleased with the results of my 2-week tour. I wanted to let America hear our Ecuadorean voice. [applause] Ecuador cannot be just one of the many; Ecuador, under my administration, will not be part of anybody's flock. [applause] Ecuador will be a country seeking solidarity, a country seeking friendship and feeling friendly toward other Latin American countries. But we are friends. We are not asking for aid. We are not asking for charity. We are asking for cooperation. We are asking for just treatment for our fatherland. [applause]

I sincerely feel grateful for the way we were treated in the seven countries we visited--Colombia, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Panama and the martyred Nicaragua. [applause] Yesterday I went to Managua to tell the junta of the Nicaraguan Government that today more than ever we are on their side, defending democracy and defending the people's right [words indistinct]. [applause, chanting of slogans]

This Ecuadorean president yesterday felt the profound satisfaction of being the first ruler to arrive in Managua and the first foreign ruler to receive the tribute of men and women, to whom I pay tribute in turn: [applause] the members of the Sandinist liberation army--men and women hardened by struggle. One could see 14 and 15-year-old youths carrying automatic rifles in the streets of Managua. [applause] one could see women carrying weapons through the streets of Managua. One could see a self-disciplined people out in the streets of Managua. A people who were not committing any abuses. I hope Managua and Nicaragua will have a truly democratic government. I hope Nicaragua is able to forge its destiny.

But I also talked about the greatness of the Ecuadorean process because after 9 years of dictatorship we are headed for a constitutional government. [applause] We are moving along a peaceful path; [applause, chanting of slogans] along a path which comprises the feelings of a whole country, because we have offered to make a government which will not create hatred and to have a government of national unity, and we shall keep our promise.

Ecuador does not want totalitarianism. Ecuador wants democracy, and this democracy will be my legacy after my 5 years in office. [words indistinct] That democracy is not only politics. Democracy is also trying to resolve my fatherland's economic and social problems. Compatriots, it is with deep emotion that I sung our anthem upon returning to my fatherland: Hail, O Fatherland, A Thousand Times, O Fatherland; and that "Hail, O Fatherland" will inspire each and every one of the actions of my administration. Hail, Ecuador! [applause, slogans]

DELAY FORCES READJUSTMENT OF YACYRETA TIMETABLE

PY251754 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 25 Jul 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpts] According to a government source, because of the delay in the construction of the Yacyreta hydroelectric project as a result of the current negotiations regarding design and compensation it will be necessary "to reschedule the established timetable."

The news agency LATIN reports from Buenos Aires that the final decision to reactivate the stalled Yacyreta hydroelectric project now depends on Paraguyan President Alfredo Stroessner and that this information comes from the Argentine Foreign Ministry. One of the main obstacles which have held up this $5 billion binational project is the compensation to Paraguay for allowing a larger protion of its territory than on the Argentine side to be flooded by the artificial lake.

Sources interviewed by LATIN stated that "it will be a bit difficult to make the Paraguayan president accept a compensation which has not been defined."

Recent news reports indicate that Paraguay is hoping to receive a regular compensation in dollars for an indefinite time.

Argentine Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy minimized the Yacyreta project during a meeting held with reporters in Jujuy yesterday.

He said that in Argentina "there are many very important projects which can be compared to this (Yacyreta) binational project."

SUPREME COURT STUDYING MELGAREJO CASE

PY242350 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Jul 79 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] The file on Mario Milciades Melgarejo regarding his alleged crime of inciting riots and violati- law No 209, defense of the public peace and freedom of the individual, is being studied the supreme court after one of the judges who had been challenged by the defense lawyer drafted the relevant report. The highest court must also study a petition which claims that the order for Melgarejo's arrest is unconstitutional.

Melgarejo's lawyer challenged Hugo Taboada Masi and Bernabe Valdez Martinez, members of the criminal appeals court, alleging that those judges were clearly biased, which was very harmful to the defendant.

The supreme court must also hand down a decision on the unconstitutionality petition concerning Melgarejo's arrest which has been submitted by the defense lawyer. During the course of this week the highest court must hand down decisions on the two actions which affect the accused Melgarejo.

BRIEFS

EXPORT FIGURES--The Central Bank has reported that the export figures for the first six months add up to $170 million as compared to $115.3 for the same period in 1978. This represents an increase of $55.3 million. Soybeans were the main product exported with a total of 306.151 tons having a value of $72.1 million, an increase of $47 million over the same period last year. Other important exports were: cotton fiber, 32,659 tons; wood, 88.161 tons; and vegetable oil, 9,768 tons. The main buyers were: The Netherlands, with a total of $37.7 million; Germany, $33.9 million and Argentina, $19.2 million. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 19 Jul 79 p 6 PY]

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA252002 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1544 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[By Miguel Gil]

[Excerpt] Caracas, 25 Jul (EFE)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today began a 3-day visit to Venezuela which could mean the beginning of closer relations between the two neighboring countries. The Brazilian official will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins and high-ranking members of the Venezuelan Government. This afternoon he will have his first meeting with Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano and President Herrera Campins. He is scheduled to hold a working session tomorrow with several Venezuelan ministers, including Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti.

It has been announced officially that the main object of the visit is to promote closer ties between the two countries because they have common problems and complementary fields of cooperation. A big Brazilian consortium is currently working in Venezuela in the final phase of construction of the country's biggest hydroelectric dam. This Brazilian participation signifies an investment of some $1 billion. An important Brazilian bank has already opened a branch in Caracas. For its part, Venezuela is trying to sell more products to the neighboring country and in this area it has been able to sell a large amount of crude oil. However, despite these commercial operations, Venezuelan-Brazilian relations are still cool and quite far from effective cooperation.

SPANISH SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARY GROUP LEADER ARRIVES

PA251531 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0149 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 24 Jul (EFE)--Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of the parliamentary group arrived here today to attend the "pro-democracy and liberty" conference opening Monday. Gonzalez, who until May was secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, will remain in Caracas until 29 July. On that day, he will leave for Nicaragua at the invitation of the broad front of national reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The conference, which opened in Caracas yesterday, is sponsored by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the regional Inter-American Labor Organization and the Confederation of Workers of Venezuela. The conference will ratify "the solidarity of world trade union movements with the nations of the continent struggling for their freedom." It will also discuss the violation of human rights and labor freedom in America.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON CARTER'S ENERGY SPEECH

PA252302 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] According to Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, the current U.S. inflationary policy is not the best means of resolving the energy crisis. The Venezuelan official said this while commenting on various aspects of President Jimmy Carter's recent speech. The mines and energy minister insisted that the present difficulties can be resolved through bold conservation mechanisms and by conserving fuel and searching for alternate energy sources. However, he noted, such a program is possible only within a framework of multilateral efforts, which are not contemplated in Carter's speech.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ADDRESSES NICARAGUA SOLIDARITY RALLY

PA251441 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2222 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by government spokesman Rolando Murgas, former labor minister and electoral tribunal adviser, at meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua 24 July at Cinco de Mayo Square in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the Panamanians, the people and democratic forces of this country, are once again proving with this ceremony their militant and unbending solidarity with the heroic people of Nicaragua, who under the glorious leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), put dictator Somoza to flight and stopped the sinister maneuvers by international reaction intended to snatch away the victory that, with force of arms, the will of the people and above all the justice of their cause, they won on the battlefield. Panama came forth in support of the Nicaraguan people's struggle on various occasions. Evidence of this is the glorious Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade, which represented our people in Nicaragua and whose members shed their blood for the Nicaraguans.

Just like the attempt to interfere with the victory of the Nicaraguan people and to support the tyrant to the last moment, hoping for an occasion that never came to carry out their plans, because the people had risen in arms, let us not forget that reaction and imperialism will soon attack in an effort to destroy the triumphant campaign of the Nicaraguan revolution and its unity, which is a fundamental factor in consolidating Nicaragua's revolutionary gains. Comrades, let us not forget that imperialism has not given up. For this reason we must maintain our solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, so that when the destabilization campaigns, plots and divisionist tactics begin, they will crash up against the ironlike unity of the people's democratic movement in Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan lesson is significant for those in America who, independently of ideological or partisan positions, wish to be deeply and forever committed to an antifascist, anti-imperialist but democratic struggle. Just as the great Vietnamese people proved that imperialism can be defeated, the Nicaraguan people, with Latin America's solidarity, have also proven that the opprobrious dictatorships and fascist tyrannies on the American continent can be destroyed. [applause]

For those who are trying to conceal in some way, down deep, their resentment because Somoza was ousted by the people's democratic movement, and those who are still asking why Panama sponsors acts of solidarity, let us tell them right to their faces that Panama is going to continue expressing its solidarity, because, just like Nicaragua, there are other countries on the continent subject to the brutal cycle of tyranny and fascism. In the same manner that the Nicaraguan people fought and won and are now celebrating victory, we are sure that other people on this continent will also have their moment of victory and liberation. [applause] When that moment arrives--let everyone know it--the Panamanian people will be supporting them. [applause]

Comrades, what else other than solidarity has Panama been receiving in its struggle against imperialism and colonialist occupation? [applause] The time has come for Panamanians, for the revolutionary, democratic and antifascist forces to start thinking and closing ranks in order to face the maneuvers that the most reactionary sectors in U.S. Congress and corrupt politicians are promoting to create more problems and obstacles to our people's triumphant entry into the Canal Zone and to the definite expulsion of the last soldier from our territory, which bears the stigma of colonialism on the people and government of the United States. [applause]

We are united in this crucial and decisive struggle which coincides with the historic movement in Nicaragua. The comrades of Nicaragua and the FSLN should know that just as hundreds of Panamanians went with weapons in their hands to help them expel Somoza, so too are thousands of Panamanians ready with weapons in hand to defend the definitive victory of the popular forces in Nicaragua. We are willing to close ranks with them in the face of any maneuver or attempt which tries to destroy the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Besides this offer of men and arms, let us also close ranks in the great task of rebuilding that country. The tasks of organization, reconstruction, aid and vigilance are as important and decisive as those carried out on the battlefield. The victory won with arms must be defended with arms, but also with support in the specific task of reconstructing that brotherly country in order to overcome the economic situation caused by the exploitation of Somozism and a cruel and genocidal war which left a great toll in the loss of lives, poverty and misery. In this task, the Nicaraguan brothers should know that thousands of Panamanians will alwsy be with them. Thank you very much.

COLUMNIST WEIGHS STATE DEPARTMENT POSITION ON SOMOZA

PA260024 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Jul 79 p 4-A PA

["Juzgue El Pueblo" column by Richardo Lince]

[Text] In my notes in this column yesterday regarding the illicit enrichment of rulers and the need for solid formulas of international law to be established to defend the interests of peoples, I expressed doubt that Somoza would be extradited from the United States at Nicaragua's request.

As MATUTINO was going to press, a report was received from Washington announcing that Somoza could be returned to Nicaragua. In spite of this, I did not change my opinion regarding the possible extradition of Somoza to Nicaragua, since the State Department declaration seemed more like a warning that the United States was issuing to Somoza to prevent him from returning to that country.

It should be noted that the news dispatch from Washington explains that the treaty of extradition signed between Washington and Managua in 1905 covers most crimes, but that, according to U.S. officials, crimes considered to be political are excluded. The U.S. declaration, by stating that Somoza has no immunity against extradition, is classifying him among those guilty of very serious crimes. Hence the question: How then, in view of this classification based on the gravity of the crime, could the United States have sheltered a person guilty of genocide and have arranged, according to the dispatch, for his exile in Florida? Is not the State Department itself cynically revealing its complicity?

The crime of embezzlement committed by rulers who take refuge in political asylum after being overthrown has been a serious obstacle in determining extradition, since political crimes are excluded from all conventions on extradition. In other words, the common crime of embezzlement is protected by its connection to the privileges of political crime. It has shelter. This is provided for by the (?Bustamante) Code which is the legal link among American countries.

However, another legal current is gaining ground. It consists of considering crimes separately and proceeding to extradite in cases of civil war like that of Nicaragua, for example, when there is proof of acts of barbarism and brutal perversity in committing the embezzlement. In other words, the common crime is separated from the tutelage and privileges of the political crime.

This current of thought, which is more in consonance with Carter's episcopal mentality, appears to be the basis of the State Department's decision, which has been announced with the certainty that, faced with this position, Somoza will do a great deal of thinking before returning to his bunker in Miami, particularly when he must answer for the machinegunning of the civilian population, the horrendous crimes at Lake Managua and the atrocities committed in the cellars by his minions, to mention only three [crimes]

STUDENT FEDERATION DENOUNCES YANKEE IMPERIALISM

PA250200 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 Jul 79 p 22 PA

[Communique issued by the Federation of Panamanian Students--date not given]

[Text] Latin America's history has been one of the exploitation and suffering of its people. In the past, this exploitation was carried out by the Spaniards. Today, it is by the United States. But just as the Latin American peoples waged their independence struggles in the past, today the revolutionary forces are waging a struggle for the full independence of their peoples and against the dictatorships of Pinochet in Chile, Videla in Argentina, Romero in El Salvador and Lucas in Guatemala. Even worse than the dictatorships is Yankee imperialism, which is a powerful but not eternal enemy of the peoples' aspirations.

Yankee imperialism has begun to feel the advance of Latin America's progressive forces. It felt this in Cuba in the past and is feeling it in Nicaragua today with the victory of a people who, for 45 years, were subjugated by the genocidal dictatorship of that henchman Anastasio Somoza, who was defeated by the people through their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Imperialism, terrified by the threat of losing its hegemony in Latin America, will be constantly opposing and plotting against the victory of the Nicaraguan people just as it has opposed the Panamanian revolutionary process. But just as in Vietnam, Angola and Cuba, this conspiracy will be halted by the will of the people [until they attain] their complete liberation.

The Federation of Panamanian Students issues a call to the people and the students to remain alert in the face of the Yankee conspiracy against the Sandinist victory and our revolutionary process. It also calls on them to participate in the rally in support of the task of national reconstruction and in celebration of the victory of the Sandinist people on 24 July at 1630 in Porras Park. No To the Yankee Conspiracy! Study and Struggle!

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIALISTS UNION PRESIDENT--Last night, Vicente Pascual, a prominent industrialist, was elected president of the Panama Industrialists Union. Frank Kardonski and Ralph de Lima were elected first and second vice presidents, respectively. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 24 Jul 79 p 1 PA]

CEMENT PRICE INCREASE--The price increase requested by Cemento Panama, in order to avoid a critical situation threatening bankrupcy, has been granted by the Panamanian Government. The company was allowed to increase the price of a bag of cement by 46.6 cents. [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 24 Jul 79 pp 1, 27 PA]

COSTA RICA

MINISTER OF PRESIDENCY NAMED AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA

PA232004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1803 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 23 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Minister of the Presidency Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri will be the new Costa Rican ambassador to the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, it was officially announced here today. Cordero will present his credentials in Managua this very week, President Rodrigo Carazo Odio pointed out.

The president said Cordero Croceri's appointment will be for the duration of the time it takes the junta to normalize the situation in Nicaragua, in view of which no replacement will be appointed to the Ministry of the Presidency. Carazo pointed out that the appointment of his minister is an indication of the interest which Costa Rica has in offering all types of aid to the new revolutionary government of Nicaragua. Cordero Croceri, a former deputy and a former ambassador, voiced satisfaction over his appointment and offered to collaborate with the Nicaraguan junta. The government of Costa Rica was one of the first governments that offered--as well as the government that gave the most--aid to the guerrilla and political forces that overthrew the Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua last week.

BULGARIAN DAILY INTERVIEWS COSTA RICAN COMMUNIST LEADER

AU201030 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

["Committed to Marxism-Leninism"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 20 (BTA)--"We stand against any attempts at revising Marxism and at breaking the unity of the world communist movement," said Mr Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the People's Vanguard Party of Costa Rica. In an interview published in today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT the leader of Costa Rican communists tells of his 1964 visit to China when he had serious differences with Mao Zedong on both theoretical and practical issues. "Our party has always stood against the imperialist trends in the Chinese Communist Party" Mr Valverde stresses.

The leader of the People's Vanguard Party, which now has three deputies in the parliament of Costa Rica, says that never before has the country been so full of C.I.A. (?agents) as it is now. He elaborated that Costa Rica, the only American country without an army, is not controlled militarily by the United States and what is more, powerful liberal and democratic trends are at work there. To counter these trends, there are many experienced C.I.A. agents employed there allegedly as sociologists, psychologists, etc. They are actually employed in undermining political activity in Costa Rica and operate among different strata of the population. "The United States tried to force on us a president and a government that were to their taste, but failed. Then they sought to urge the right-wingers into brisker activity, setting up Fascist organizations," Mr Valverde said. He went on to say that the communists of Costa Rica are familiar with the perfidy of imperialism and know how to cope with it.

TWO CASES OF MALARIA REPORTED ON NORTHERN BORDER

PA211635 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1445 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Health authorities on the northern border with Nicaragua today adopted emergency measures due to the reappearance of new cases of malaria in the region. According to reports, two Nicaraguan refugees who arrived at the border town of La Cruz have symptoms of the disease. The authorities immediately ordered their isolation and intensive treatment.

Special attention is being given to these cases since malaria was eradicated from Costa Rican territory several years ago and there is concern that it will reappear with the arrival of the Nicaraguans who fled the war in their country. Medical authorities have also expressed concern because they have been unable to travel to Rivas, in southern Nicaragua, where there are a large number of wounded in need of specialized medical attention.

EL SALVADOR

NATIONAL GUARD PATROL ATTACKED NEAR CAPITAL

PA251912 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador--A National Guard patrol was attacked last night in Soyapango, 6 km east of San Salvador, by unidentified individuals. The attackers fled without any casualties.

PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER REVOLUION IN LATIN AMERICA EXAMINED

For an article by El Salvador Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Jorge Shafik Handal carried in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 July, p 4, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 26 July Soviet DAILY REPORT.

GUATEMALA

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCH FOR KIDNAPED VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

PA251425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0452 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 Jul (AFP)--A wide-ranging police operation begins tomorrow when the security forces begin a search of all houses in the nation looking for Vice Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonzo. The vice foreign minister was kidnaped last Wednesday by guerrillas of the clandestine group known as the Rebel Armed Forces.

Manuel de Jesus Valiente, chief of the detective corps, said today that policemen will be mobilized in vehicles, helicopters and even on horseback to reach all corners of the nation in order to find the guerrilla group that is holding the vice minister of foreign relations. Vehicle searches at all police booths located at the exists of the cities will continue, Valiente added. Up until now, the greatest search ever conducted in this country took place at the beginning of the decade, when the capital was sealed off and almost all homes and apartments were searched.

CONGRESS ASKS FOR REPORT ON COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

PA251507 Paris AFP in Spanish 0507 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 24 Jul (AFP)--The Guatemalan Congress issued a resolution today asking the executive branch for information on communist infiltration in Guatemala, legislative sources have reported. Deputies of all factions approved the resolution following several speeches which stressed that the Cuban authorities have admitted their support for guerrilla movements in the area.

One of the speakers, Deputy Leonel Sisniega of the National Liberation Movement (right), also criticized President Carter's policy on Central America because he believes it permits communist agitation in the area, as shown by the guerrilla movements. Referring to the U.S. senators who plan to investigate human rights in Guatemala, Sisniega said the Guatemalan Congress could very well send a committee to the United States to investigate the rights of the Latins, blacks and other ethnic minorities.

LIVES OF PRESIDENT, POLITICAL LEADERS THREATENED

PA260104 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2217 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The lives of the president of Guatemala and several government and opposition political leaders were threatened today in anonymous leaflets received by Congress. The leaflets warned President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia that his "happy hours have ended and the bitter ones are about to begin."

Other leaflets informed deputies of the rightist opposition National Liberation Movement and leaders of the centrist progovernment Revolutionary Party that "the countdown toward their death has begun." Increasing nervousness was noted among political leaders, primarily members of Congress, following the receipt of these notes, although they were officially described as "common threats." The leaflets have no letterhead or other identification that would indicate whether they were issued by any of the various clandestine groups operating in the country.

HONDURAS

LOPEZ ARELLANO DENIES SOMOZA'S SON AT RANCH

PA252014 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1500 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Former Honduran chief of state Gen Oswaldo Lopez Arellano today denied that Lt Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, son of the former Nicaraguan president, is staying at one of his ranches. Local papers yesterday reported that the commander of the Nicaraguan Basic Infantry Training School (EEBI) is staying at La Gloria ranch, owned by Gen Lopez Arellano, in Comayagua Department. The papers reported that Somoza Portocarrero is accompanied by other high-ranking National Guard officers.

Lopez Arellano told newsmen that "the information is false." "Perhaps it is a joke, or someone is interested in harming me. No Nicaraguan is at any of my properties and only my family is at La Gloria," Lopez Arellano said. The former Honduran strongman said he has retired from national and international politics. He also said Col Somoza Portocarrero has been interviewed in Miami, where he is with his family. "I don't see why he would come to live with me and my cows," Lopez Arellano added sarcastically.

SOMOZA TRIES TO ESTABLISH BUSINESS VENTURES IN COUNTRY

PA252237 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1648 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Deposed Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza would like to invest in several businesses in Honduras, it was unofficially learned here today.

The first would involve the installation of a seafood packing and fish flour plant. A fishing fleet to serve this industry is already anchored in Amapala, in the Gulf of Fonseca. The fleet is comprised of 2 luxury yachts and 13 ships equipped to catch shrimp and other marine products.

Two barges loaded with used cars are also at this port. This leads to the assumption that a whole factory installation was transferred from Corinto, Nicaragua, to Amapala, Honduras. The concern is called "Cromar Blue" and its largest shareholder is General Somoza, according to reports obtained by the Honduran press. Reportedly, all "Cromar Blue" personnel are Nicaraguan with the exception of three Peruvian technicians. Reports appearing in the Honduran press are accompanied by photographs of the fishing fleet and the names of several of the ships, one of which is called "El Tacho." So far, official circles have remained silent on the matter.

NO DATE SET FOR CONTINUATION OF TALKS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA252036 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1704 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The peace talks between Honduras and El Salvador, which should have continued this week, have been suspended, it was learned here today. It was explained that there is no deadlock in the negotiations, which began last year with the mediation of Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, former president of Peru, and the International Court of Justice. The written phase of the mediation has ended and will be followed by a discussion phase. For this reason, the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers recently held a meeting in Miami.

The suspension of the talks is because after the meeting in Miami, Honduran Foreign Minister Roberto Palma Galvez resigned and Eliseo Perez Cadalso was appointed to replace him. Perez Cadalso was introduced to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Antonio Rodriguez Porth in the Honduran border town of El Amatillo at a meeting 2 weeks ago. Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero and Honduran military junta President Policarpo Paz Garcia also participated in the meeting. It has been reported that the Nicaraguan events have kept the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministries busy with other priority issues which has prevented the officials from reaching agreement on a new peace meeting.

NICARAGUA

COMMANDER CERO NAMED VICE MINISTER OF INTERIOR

PA251844 Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 Jul (AFP)--Interior Minister Tomas Borge told the press today that Eden Pastora, also called Commander Cero, has been appointed vice minister. Pastora's appointment came as a surprise to those in political circles here because recently Cero appeared to have been given secondary posts in the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Pastora, who became famous when he led the occupation of the National Palace in August 1978, is a member of the Tertiary Faction of the Sandinist movement and has been criticized by the other factions, which consider him too inclined toward European social democracy.

JUNTA EXPROPRIATES INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL

PA252022 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1526 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 Jul (Latin)--The pyramid-shaped Managua Intercontinental Hotel, which was made famous when the eccentric U.S. millionaire Howard Hughes was staying there during the 1972 earthquake, has been expropriated by the revolutionary government. It used to belong to the Nicaraguan Hotel Enterprise, Inc., in which ousted President Anastasio Somoza was a main shareholder.

According to the decree issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which was installed late last week, all the goods of the Somoza family and its close civilian and military associates will become state property. It has not yet been learned what procedure will be followed concerning the shareholders of the 52 enterprises confiscated so far.

Banks, Broadcasting Stations Nationalized

PA251905 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Managua Radio Sandino report by Gustavo Montalban--recorded]

[Excerpts] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction yesterday afternoon nationalized all Nicaraguan banks. This measure affects at least six banks, including the following: the Bank of Nicaragua, Bank of America, the Bank of London and South America, Citibank of New York, the Caley Dagnall Bank, and the Bank of Central America. Actually, the latter was confiscated, as it was owned by ousted President Anastasio Somoza Debayle. Savings and loan banks and housing banks will also be centralized under a single organization in order to lower the cost of housing which was being offered by theprivate sector at very high prices.

Radio Sandino is operating from the studios of Radio ABC, but the electronic technicians are working on Radio Nacional, which used to be state property and is now the property of the free state of Nicaragua, in order for Radio Sandino to broadcast directly from Radio Nacional. Television Channel 6, which was owned by former President Somoza, has been confiscated and will shortly become part of the Radio Sandino network.

The Central Bank building has become the headquarters of the government. The five members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction are working in that building along with the private secretaries, the Agrarian Reform Ministry headed by Manuel Jose Torres, former president of Nicaraguan development Institute, a private enterprise. He resigned his post in order to take over the Agriculture Ministry.

FIRST POSTREVOLUTION NEWSPAPER APPEARS

PA252208 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 Jul (AFP)--The first postrevolution newspaper will begin circulating here today under the name of BARRICADA, the Sandinist radio has announced. It will be printed in what, up to a few days ago, were the offices of the Somozist newspaper NOVEDADES, now controlled by the Sandinist front press office. According to one of its staff members, former LA PRENSA newsman Danilo Aguirre, it will express the opinions of the Sandinist front but will not be an official newspaper.

For the present, it will be only four pages long and will be distributed freely to the people, who have lacked printed information on Nicaraguan political events during the past weeks. Aguirre also revealed that LA PRENSA, whose installations in Managua were destroyed by the National Guard a month ago, will soon be published in Leon, using its own presses in that city. Aguirre believes that LA PRENSA will be circulating again in about 10 or 15 days.

MILITARY JUDGE ADMITS 8 EXECUTIONS IN MASAYA

PA251200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2042 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[By Gilberto Lopes]

[Excerpts] Managua, 24 Jul (AFP)--A military judge admitted here today that eight people had been executed in Masaya following the guerrilla takeover of the city approximately 1 and 1/2 months ago. Those executed were members of the National Guard or of the well-known terrorist organization Mano Blanca. However, the cases (?had been) shelved and the proceedings suspended. A military and a civilian court are in charge of administering justice in Masaya. A 30-year-old lawyer and soldier is the chief of police. The military court consists of three members who are Sandinist guerrillas. One soldier said: "We chose politically and emotionally mature persons to form the court in order to keep things from developing into a vengence-seeking massacre." The military judge said that his duties are to investigate and try war criminals, national guardsmen, paramilitary combatants, Mano Blanca members and Sandinists who commit crimes. The civilian court is composed of four lawyers and a representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. There are also minor civilian and military courts. "We constituted ourselves into a military court when we gained some degree of control over the city approximately 1 and 1/2 months ago, when the National Guard was still at the garrison. We have tried some 300 cases since then," the guerrilla said. Penalties have ranged from 10 days in jail to capital punishment. Those sentenced by the court have been rapists, individuals guilty of murdering unarmed persons or of other serious crimes and looters.

A general staff was appointed in the city today to handle military matters. Commander Ruben, a guerrilla with 13 years of military experience and a lawyer by profession, is the chief of police.

The memory of the bombings is still fresh in Masaya. "They dropped bombs, napalm and rockets on us 24 hours a day," Masaya inhabitants recall. There is no way to estimate the number of dead because those who died in their homes were buried there.

No visits are allowed in jails, where approximately 40 prisoners, two of whom are women, are being held in a house used as a makeshift jail. All militarymen who deserted and civilians arrested for investigation claim to be innocent. Other prisoners, such as looters, claim there is no evidence against them.

Judicial procedures are as follows: The police have 24 hours to transfer the arrested to the courts with the pertinent evidence. The court has 4 days to investigate and 2 more to announce its sentence. However, Ruben states that the procedures have not worked out in practice because there are many prisoners and trials are delayed.

At the garrison in Coyotepe, which commands a view of the city of Masaya, the National Guard held out for several weeks bombing the civilian population. What disturbs the inhabitants the most is the memory of the indiscriminate bombing carried out by the soldiers the night they withdrew. "They shelled the city with mortars all night, in fanshaped fashion," inhabitants assert. That was the farewell. Seven died and over 20 were left wounded. However, the city is still afraid. Three hundred armed guardsmen escaped from the garrison through Masaya's roads.

FSLN REPRESENTATIVE SAYS GUERRILLAS TRAINED IN CUBA

PA251803 Paris AFP in Spanish 1705 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Paris, 25 Jul (AFP)--Nicaraguan Sandinist guerrillas trained in Cuba to fight the government of former President Anastasio Somoza, it was revealed here today. The statement was made by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] representative in Europe, Angel Barrajon, who gave no further details. Barrajon said only that "numerous Nicaraguan combatants" who trained in Cuba went through training courses "at a very qualified level" over a long period of time.

In addition, the representative in Europe of the new Government of National Reconstruction told AFP that among the foreign guerrillas who had fought along with Sandinists there had been Chileans, Uruguayans, Panamanians and Colombians.

Barrajon explained the main policies of his government at a news conference this afternoon at the Nicaraguan Consulate in Paris. After appealing to all "nations friendly with today's Nicaragua," Barrajon pointed out that international aid is of vital importance to "preserve the political independence that will assure the future of our young revolution." In this regard, he rejected rumors that termed Nicaragua "the new Cuba," pointing out that "there are interested persons who want to raise the phantom of Castroism."

Likewise, he harshly criticized the Vatican's hierarchy which, he said, "washed its hands of Nicaragua," but he described as "positive" the role played by the Nicaraguan church, "which ignored the directives of the Vatican."

Referring to the future of Nicaragua, Barrajon cautioned about the "new plans of U.S. imperialism, which no doubt," he said, "will now launch other weapons against the people of Nicaragua." These new weapons could very well be economic pressure or a campaign of propaganda that may be unleashed in Europe or wherever imperialism has natural allies," he pointed out.

He asked the Leftests of Europe for material aid for his country, whose "treasury Somoza left empty" and for a campaign of political solidarity "to preserve and defend our political process."

Barrajon, who lives in Spain, will probably go to Rome next week.

The Sandinist leader also summarized the main aspects of his country's government in a speech today at a rally in solidarity with the people of Nicaragua in which French trade union and political representatives also participated.

Peruvian Guerrilla Sees Cuban Threat

PA251505 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0246 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Jul (date as received) (EFE)--According to Peruvian Arturo Pacheco, leader of the Indo-America Social Democratic Action Commando [Comando de Accion Social Democrata Indoamerica], the civil war in Nicaragua is not over and a second phase will begin soon.

Pacheco told EFE today that he will head an 800-member guerrilla brigade which will try to prevent the infiltration of alleged forces sent from Cuba to "take over the Nicaraguan revolution." The action of the commando in Nicaragua will be undertaken through its "Manuel Bufalo Barreto" brigade.

Also, according to the inspector general of the brigade, this unit fought alongside the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) during the past 2 years and sustained several casualties.

During the next few days the group will receive 500 new members who will join the current 300 members, many of whom have served as "instructors to the Sandinists," Pacheco said. He said that Peruvian brigade members fought in the cities of Leon, Masaya and Matagalpa. He said that they had previously taught guerrilla tactics to some 2,000 fighters in remote areas of Costa Rica and northern Nicaraguan. In turn, those fighters would teach new guerrillas.

Pacheco expressed full loyalty to Eden Pastora, also called commander Cero, describing him as an "honest and well-intentioned fighter but at times he can be naive, particularly about communist infiltration." Arturo Pacheco is known in Peru as "Bufalo," a member of the private guard of the APRIST Party. He was exiled in 1974 during the Juan Velasco regime and spent 4 years in Mexico and other countries until returning to Peru in November 1978. He said that in Mexico he was a member of President Luis Echeverria's bodyguard, known as "Los Halcones."

Pacheco said that the "Indoamerica" commando was established in 1952 and maintains relations with the Democratic Action party of Venezuela, the National Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia, the Democratic Left of Ecuador and the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico.

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE DISCUSSES NATURE OF REVOLUTION

PA251248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Special correspondent Norberto Gallego interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge]

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (AFP)--The Sandinist front will preserve the political alliances reflected in the composition of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, but it will accelerate its transformation into a revolutionary party, Interior Minister Tomas Borge, whom many consider to be the "Nicaraguan Fidel Castro," told AFP here today. Borge is the sole survivor of the nucleus that founded the Sandinist front and the most popular and respected of the nine members of the present joint leadership. Nothing in Borge's physical appearance reminds one of the Cuban chief of state. Borge is skinny and not very expansive, but his manner of speaking reveals that he has spent a great deal of time in Cuba.

During his talk with AFP correspondents at his headquarters in Managua, surrounded by a group of armed and loyal soldiers, Borge vigorously denied any similarities between the revolutions in Cuba and Nicaragua and avoided ideological pronouncements.

The dialog was as follows:

[Question] Everyone is asking whether Nicaragua is taking the path followed by the Cuban revolution after 1959. What is the nature of the Sandinist revolution and what are its viewpoints?

[Answer] No revolution resembles another. However, perhaps the most important feature of ours is its broad scale; the broad range of political alliances it has achieved, including support from other Latin American countries. In addition, it has the characteristic of being the most generous revolution that has ever taken place.

[Question] Why do you say that?

[Answer] Because not a single hair has been touched on the heads of the thousands of Somozist guardsmen who fell into our hands. None has been abused and none executed. In this revolution there will be no death penalty. Only snipers and terrorists, those who kill our soldiers at night, will be executed wherever they are captured.

[Question] How many national guardsmen are prisoners?

[Answer] I don't know exactly, but I can assure you that our vengeance will be in the form of pardons. Just today I visited a person in jail who had once tortured me, and he could not believe that I, now that I am interior minister, will not order him tortured and killed. We plan to analyze each case individually in order to determine whether crimes against the people were committed. When appropriate, the individuals will remain in prison and will be released as soon as they are no longer a threat to the security of the state.

[Question] Will they be able to join the army?

[Answer] Some of them will. The others, the great majority, will be able to resume active lives. There is much work to be done in Nicaragua.

[Question] In your opinion, what caused the defeat of the National Guard?

[Answer] We knew we would defeat them. When an army loses the will to fight it is doomed, and the Somozist guards no longer wished to fight. That is why they broke down; that and the fact that the idiot Urcuyo tried to remain in power without realizing that the United States wished to avoid the defeat of the National Guard. Therefore in a few hours the completely demoralized Somozist guard fell apart like a house of cards.

[Question] What will be the role of the new army?

[Answer] To guarantee the revolution and the advance of the democratic process and prevent counterrevolutionary activity.

[Question] Is there a counterrevolutionary threat?

[Answer] When those who fled like frightened rats reorganize, they will try to return. I just wish they would. I wish Somoza would keep his promise to return.

[Question] What will be the position of neighboring countries in such a case?

[Answer] We hope they will be sensible. Some of them are going to blame us for the struggle by their peoples, but we will be guilty only by our example.

[Question] You spoke previously of the broad political (?spectrum). Will this be maintained for a long time, or will there be conflict if government measures become radical?

[Answer] We want our alliance to last. We hope it will. However, it is not just an alliance with other social sectors in Nicaragua, it is an alliance that is also expressed within the OAS. Seventeen countries voted against intervention in Nicaragua. This means an independent position on the part of most of the Latin American countries crystallized around Nicaragua--a position different to that which was adopted 14 years ago with regard to the Dominican Republic.

[Question] But many of those countries that voted against Somoza in the OAS fear that Nicaragua will drift toward socialism. The alliance with them is quite unstable.

[Answer] Those governments have their own political systems. We have our own. We are not interested in meddling in their internal affairs. They should respect our internal affairs.

[Question] Despite this, could the Sandinist revolution not stimulate the Latin American left, as the Cuban revolution did in the 1960's? That is what those governments fear.

[Answer] The Cuban revolution was a stimulus in another sense--in the sense of a specific political project and a guerrilla struggle in all of Latin America. But the Sandinist revolution went further. It won not only the support of the forces that supported the Cuban revolution, but other social forces and even governments of the continent. Cuba did not achieve this.

[Question] Isn't the Sandinist front the fruit of the influence of the Cuban revolution?

[Answer] No. The roots of the Sandinist front are much older. It is not the fruit of the Cuban revolution but of a number of movements of armed struggle against Somozism which emerged throughout the country beginning in 1948.

[Question] Now that you have gained power, what is the future of the factions of the front?

[Answer] The factions are a phenomenon of the past. Each day we are more united. The front will soon become a revolutionary party and we will participate in elections to be held as soon as possible.

Tomas Borge ends the interview. He turns to the members of his escort, telling them: "We will defend the revolution as we would our girlfriends. We will defend it with these rifles, isn't that true, brothers?"

FIDEL CASTRO WELCOMES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

FL260051 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Our first report concerns a news item that took place late this afternoon. [Videotape, unidentified reporter at Jose Marti International Airport] The Cubana de Aviacion airplane carrying the members of the Sandinista National Liberation Front who will participate in the festivities marking the 26 July anniversary is approaching at this time. [shots of plane taxiing to a stop] Our commander in chief, first secretary of the party and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers is at Jose Marti International Airport to welcome the members of the delegation from the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction who are visiting our homeland.

It is exactly 1703 hours and they [the delegation members] are preparing to step on Cuban soil once the ramp is placed on the side of the IL-18 of Cubana de Aviacion. As you can see, our commander in chief is approaching the plane's ramp. At this time, the comrades of the FSLN begin to come down the ramp. [applause is heard from people at the air terminal as videotape shows Fidel Castro welcoming the delegation members, embracing some of them] FSLN members and our commander in chief embrace.

You can see the demonstrations of joy of all the people gathered here at Jose Marti International Airport and the arrival of the FSLN members who are visiting our country following the overwhelming triumph achieved against the Somoza dynasty at a high cost of lives and bloodshed to put an end to such ill-fated tyranny. Our people shout in joy to greet the Nicaraguan guerrilla brothers who have gained liberty for the Nicaraguan people. Dear television viewers, the scenes taking place at this time at Jose Marti International Airport are truly emotional. [delegation members shake hands with and greet some of the people in the crowd] Our commander in chief followed by the members of the FSLN and representatives of the Government of National Reconstruction of the fraternal Nicaraguan nation greet, shake hands with and embrace all the people gathered here on the observation deck and ramp of Jose Marti International Airport to give a warm, friendly and revolutionary greeting to the Nicaraguan guerrilla brothers who have gained liberty for the fraternal nation.

SUGAR WORKERS SEND SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO NICARAGUA

FL251151 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A message in solidarity with the Nicaraguan working class was sent by the Cuban sugar workers in accordance with an agreement taken at a meeting of second secretaries of the sugarcane trade union provincial committees which was held in Santa Clara. The meeting was called to study the work done and the organization of tasks for the second quarter of the year. Among the most discussed aspects was trade union membership and the levels of collection, with the goal of reaching 80 percent to salute the 26 July anniversary.

MEDICAL BRIGADE LEAVES WEDNESDAY FOR MANAGUA

PA251846 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] A 60-member Cuban medical brigade will leave for Managua today. It will provide aid to Nicaragua in urgent health tasks. A Cubana de Aviacion plane arrived in Managua Monday carrying aid from Cuba. The plane's crew was met at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of national reconstruction, and Tomas Borge, interior minister.

'ARAFAT SAYS HE WILL ATTEND NONALINED SUMMIT

FL252334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2320 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Vice President Guillermo Garcia Frias has delivered to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee, a formal invitation to participate in the nonalined countries summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana in September. 'Arafat told Garcia Frias that he will head the Palestinian delegation to the aforementioned summit conference. In the course of a meeting that lasted 4 hours, the two leaders examined Arab and international issues as well as relations between the two revolutions. Garcia Frias reaffirmed his country's support for the Palestinian people's struggle, under the leadership of the PLO, against the Zionist and imperialist conspiracies.

GARCIA FRIAS HOLDS TALKS WITH JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER

FL252246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2238 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran today received Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, who is making an official 4-day visit to Jordan. At the meeting, they examined, among other topics, the forthcoming nonalined countries sixth summit scheduled to be held in Havana in September. Garcia Frias is the bearer of a message from Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro for Jordan's King Husayn. The top Cuban official arrived in Amman yesterday from Syria where he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and other government officials to examine matters concerning the forthcoming nonalined countries chiefs of state and government conference in Havana.

RODRIGUEZ DELIVERS CASTRO MESSAGE TO ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

FL251834 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has received Cuban Council of State Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez to discuss matters concerned with the nonalined countries suxth summit conference. Rodriguez delivered to the Algerian President a message from Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro. Preparations for the nonalined summit to be held in Havana in September was the principal topic discussed at the meeting.

Honored With Embassy Reception

FL252254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2239 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to Algeria Raul Barzaga has hosted a reception in honor of the Cuban delegation that is visiting Algiers headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers. Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia, members of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front, and officials of the Algerian Government and mass organizations attended the reception.

A ceremony also was held at the Cuban diplomatic mission to commemorate the 26th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks. At this ceremony, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez spoke on the national anniversary and also referred to preparations being made for the sixth nonalined countries summit. Earlier, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was received by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid with whom he discussed matters about the nonalined countries sixth summit conference.

BRAVO DISCUSSES TALKS WITH MALAYSIAN OFFICIALS

FL251816 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, today asserted that the talks he has held with Malaysian leaders will help to reaffirm the success of the nonalined countries movement sixth summit conference. Flavio Bravo, who is visiting Malaysia at the head of a delegation, has met in Kuala Lumpur with Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn to whom he delivered a message from Cuban Council of State President Fidel Castro. Flavio Bravo stressed that the presence of Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn in Havana will help the interest of the two countries to strengthen the nonalined countries movement and preserve their unity.

BLAS ROCA LAUDS RELATIONS WITH GUYANA

FL241635 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 18 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Text] The upcoming non-aligned summit in Havana will shatter the hopes of the movement's enemies, Cuban Vice President Comrade Blas Roca has forecast. He was commenting on remarks by some persons that the summit talks will be characterised by a number of difficulties and disunity. Speaking to newsmen shortly after completing successful rounds of talks with Prime Minister Forbes Burnham and other government officials, and shortly before flying out of Guyana at the end of his three-day stay, Comrade Blas Roca also warmly praised Guyana for her role in the non-aligned movement. He said it was true that some were expecting disunity at the summit. However, as a result of discussions with Guyana and other members of the movement, [the Cuban] Government had been able to conclude that the upcoming meeting would strengthen the movement and shatter the hopes of its enemies. Comrade Blas Roca expressed satisfaction that accord was reached on all matters discussed with Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, Foreign Affairs Minister Rashleigh Jackson and other government officials in relation to the summit. The talks, he said, were made much easier by Guyana's detailed and intimate knowledge of the affairs of the non-aligned movement. Guyana's role in the movement, he added, was a "very active one" which was of "great importance" and which was marked by "an efficient participation".

The 70-year old top Cuban official who was a shoemaker by trade but who became his country's principal adviser on legal and constitutional development, explained that all the material preparations for the summit talks had been completed and indications were that heads of state from the majority of member countries would be attending. Referring to the fact that at the end of the summit Cuba will serve as head of the movement for three years, he explained that while no details for a plan for action during those three years were currently available, Cuba would work to ensure the implementation of all decisions of the summit.

Dealing with relations between Guyana and Cuba, the Cuban vice president who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, pointed out that the state of relations between the two governments has contributed greatly to the friendship between the two peoples. These relations, he added, had been strengthened further by the exchange of visits between Prime Minister Burnham and President Fidel Castro in 1975 and 1973 respectively.

He hailed the Guyana Government's recognition of the provisional government for reconstruction in Nicaragua as a great decision since it was testimony of the government's solidarity with a people liberating themselves from the rapacious plundering of imperialism. The struggle of the Nicaraguan people, he said, was a cause which called for support and Guyana's recognition of the provisional government was an example of that support.

Commenting on the present international economic situation, Comrade Blas Roca noted that countries like Cuba and Guyana were being adversely affected by the increasing prices of their imports, the oil crisis, and the low price of sugar. The effects of this situation, he said, had forced the Cuban Government to re-assess its national economic planning and to call on the Cuban people to make sacrifices. The Cuban people, he noted, were determined to overcome the present difficulties. In a farewell message, the Cuban vice president wished the Guyana Government "the best success in your task to carry forward your independence and to overcome the present difficulties" in the country today. Comrade Blas Roca flew out of Guyana yesterday morning.

DOMENECH RECEIVED BY MONROVIAN VICE PRESIDENT

FL251043 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, was received at Roberts Field Airport located near Monrovia by Liberian Vice President Bennie Warner. Domenech, who earlier made a stopover in Conakry, is carrying a message from Fidel Castro, Cuban chief of state and government, for William Tolbert, Liberian chief executive and current president of the Organization of African Unity--OAU.

1978-79 SUGARCANE HARVEST ENDS

FL251114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The 1978-79 sugarcane harvest has concluded in the country with the machines at the Antonio Guiteras mill [Las Tunas Province] closing down. It was the last mill still operating of the 148 sugarcane mills which operated during the harvest. The Guiteras mill became the mill producing the most sugar in the nation by processing more than 196,000 metric tons of raw sugar, which allowed it to carry out its largest sugarcane harvest since the 1970 harvest.

BLAS ROCA'S 71ST BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

FL251338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1249 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Union of Cuban Lawyers has held a simple ceremony to celebrate the 71st birthday of Blas Roca, member of the Politburo and president of the National People's Government Assembly. Dr Miguel Angel Duque de Estrada, president of the association, said that Blas is a symbol for the union because that organization is the result of his concern. Blas expressed his thanks and called on all lawyers to struggle to develop socialist legality and to strongly sanction delinquents. The ceremony was attended by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Secretariat and first secretary of the party in Havana City Province, Nicolas Guillen, Fabio Grobart and Severo Aguirre, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, all of them members of the Central Committee. Others attending included doctors Armando Torres Santrayll, minister of justice, and Enrique Hart Ramirez, president of the Supreme People's Tribunal, and judges and lawyers.

BURNHAM WILL NOT ATTEND COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

FL252201 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2130 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham won't be attending next month's Commonwealth heads of government summit in Lusaka, Zambia. An announcement from the Ministry of Information today said Mr Burnham would remain at home owing to a number of pressing state and party responsibilities. These include a mid-year review of the Guyanese economy and the third biennial congress of his ruling People's National Congress from August 22d to 26th. This is the second consecutive Commonwealth summit that Mr Burnham will be missing but there was no indication as to whether recent developments in the political scene have in any way influenced his decision. Guyana's team to the summit will now be headed by Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson.

LABOR MINISTER WARNS UNIONS OF DISTURBANCES

FL241640 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 19 Jul 79 p 3 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Wednesday, (CANA)--A senior Guyanese minister has accused some local trade unionists of being bent on destruction, but he warned that the government is not prepared to encourage organisations that clearly set out to destroy to have their way. Health-Housing-Labour Minister Hamilton Green made the remarks as he addressed a batch of recruits into the public sector, according to a report in the government press.

"The leadership of some trade unions in this country are clearly interested in destruction. We admit that the circumstances of our country at this time are difficult. Things are rough, but we as a government are not prepared to encourage organisations that clearly set out to destroy to have their way without apologies. The government has a bias in identifying groups that are out to build and those who are out to destroy," Mr Green stated.

SUGAR WORKERS ON 1-DAY PROTEST STRIKE

FL252211 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2130 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Guyana's problems heightened today when the Agricultural and General Workers Union, the AGWU, ordered its second 1-day protest strike in the sugar (?industry) this week. The sugar workers are protesting against a number of grievances, some of them political, with their action. The sugar and bauzite industries, which are both vital to the nation's foreign exchange position, were simultaneously hard hit. A union spokesman estimated that by mid-day some 15,000 or 75 percent of the AGWU membership were at their jobs but this has been denied by officials in the sugar industry. One of the sugar workers grievances surrounds the nonpayment of a higher minimum wage while the dispute with the bauxite workers involves the payment of [words indistinct]. The present industrial actions come against the background of mounting political unrest aimed at pressuring the government to resign.

BRAZIL

JUSTICE MINISTER ON ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

PY250338 Porto Alegre Radio Quaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 25 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The justice minister said today that the Human Rights Defense Council [CDDPH] should take the steps necessary to clarify the legal situation of widows [as heard] of political prisoners whose dossiers are being examined by this council. Minister Portella said, however, that he will not take the initiative, since the objective of the council is to examine currently existing situations which restrict human rights, not those which existed in the past.

TWO MAJOR AGREEMENTS TO BE SIGNED WITH SPAIN

PY251326 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Two important agreements will be signed on 4 August between Brazil and Spain, during the visit of Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez: one on fishing on the Brazilian coastline, and the other on the installation of meat packing plants in the country.

AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO USSR LEAVES SERVICE

PY260126 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Jul 79 p 7 PY

[Text] President Figueiredo has just signed a decree cancelling a prior decree whereby Joao Baptista Pinheiro had been appointed Brazilian ambassador to the Soviet Union. Although Pinheiro's diplomatic career still had 5 years to run, he decided to retire from diplomatic service now in order to engage in private enterprise.

PERU

STRIKING TEACHERS OCCUPY MEXICAN, BRITISH EMBASSIES

PA251923 Paris AFP in Spanish 1826 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 25 Jul (AFP)--Members of the Single Union of Education Workers of Peru [SUTEP] today simultaneously occupied the embassies of Mexico and Great Britain, a SUTEP spokesman has announced.

A Mexican Embassy spokesman telephoned AFP and said that the embassy has not been occupied but that a group entered the embassy saying that they wished to talk to the Mexican ambassador, Donociano Gonzalez, about their group's problems. The British Embassy has refused to make any comments.

SUTEP, which has 140,000 members, has been on strike for 2 months, demanding salary increases and recognition as a labor union.

BRIEFS

AIRPORT RADAR EQUIPMENT--The antenna of the modern radar equipment of Jorge Chavez International Airport, Lima, was installed yesterday. The first test of the radar equipment will be made in October. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 79 PY]